Government Legislative Business as follows :

Business	Time allotted
Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by the Lok Sabha:— (a) The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1991.	1 hour.
(b) The Government of National Capital Territory Bill, 1991.	1 hour.

The Committee recommended that Private Members' Business listed for Friday be taken up on that day, from 3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m., instead of from 2.30 p.m; to 5.00 p.m. The Committee also recommended that for the transaction of Government Legislative Business, the current Session of the Rajya Sabha be extended by one day, and, accordingly, the House would sit on Saturday, the 21st December, 1991. There would, however, be no question Hour and lunch-break on that day, and the House should sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond, as may be necessary, on both the days, for the completion of Business.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आगे से शनिवार को मत रखियेगा, सोमवार को होना चाहिये।

DISCUSSION ON REPORTED MOVE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE DOWN A NUMBER OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS ON GROUND OF SICKNESS—Contd.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for calling me. Though the time does not suit me, I have to fit into the frame.

I have heard most of the speeches. I am very happy that our friends made a studied approach to the problems of the ailing public sector.

At the outset, I congratulate the Ministry of Industry, and the Government, for having brought out these monographs, because there are a number of people who are saying many things, about Public sector, without information, and through ignorance. They do not know what are the facts. Therefore, you have rightly brought out the monographs. I congratulate you, the Ministry, and the Government.

I am not going into the statistical details because they are given here. It is no use repeating the same thing. But one thing I would like to point out. If I mistake not, some figures are not properly provided. As far as my information goes from what I got from the Library, the total investment in the public sector—Central sector, State sector, and semi-Government sector—is about Rs. 3 lakh crores. Out of this. Rs. one lakh crore is in the Central enterprises, and about Rs. 50,000 crores is in the State enterprises. About employment, etc., I do not want to mention. The losses are staggering; up to Rs. 10,000 crores. Tht average, *per capita*, annual wage has been put at Rs. 40,000, in the case of the organised labour.

Sir, I just want to deviate a little. The real issue is, the people and their interest. Who is going to guard the interest of the people? Is there confrontation between the rural people and the organised labour? While evolving the new policy, the Government is going to adopt a new approach that the employment should be broad-based, and employment which should be sustainable. I remember, when the employment-guarantee scheme for Maharashtra was being discussed, late Gadgil who was the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, gave a significant advice to

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

Mr. Y. B. Chavan who was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He told then that the employment must be there, wages must be protected, organised unions must be formed, but see that instead of an employment and wage policy which discriminates between organised and unorgased there should be some consideration for the rural people who are loitering for a piece of bread who should get a decent wage to help purchasing power. For that purpose. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the employment guarantee scheme was introduced. Even though half the wages were paid to the rural labour. And my approach is also the same that you should not only protect the organised labour, you should also protect the unorganised rural labour. That is how the people's interest can be kept the uppermost in your thinking and in your policy formulation.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the other aspect is about mixed economy. Many things were said here about Punditji's approach, Indira Gandhi's approach, Rajiv Gandhi's approach, but as has been amply said, Punditji was never dogmatic. Even on the Mahalanobis thesis Punditji said that there should be such a type of core sector where there should be basic industries, because the private sector cannot undertake that responsibility. But 'commanding heights of the public sectors' does not mean that it has to be the maternity ward for all the sick units created by these industrialists. Has single industrialist been punished or sent to jail for mismanagement of his enterprise? Not one. I have been raising this question for the last ten years, and so quoting Pandit Nehru or Indiraji has no meaning. Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his famous speech in 1985 in Bombay made a very castigating attack on the various vested interests in the political field as well as in the industrial sector. Mr. Vice-Chairman, what I mean to say is, the world has changed, the ethoes have changed, the technology has changed and, therefore, policies should also change. Let us not be slaves or captives of a policy which in the olden days the pseudo economists, pseudo intellectuals and the pseudo socialists devised for this country. Now the time has come for us to change. The world is going ahead. The States on the Eastern side are going ahead but this country is looking behind because there is no worthwhile industrial production at a competitive cost. In this connection, the liberalisation of economy, what you call the transparency, which you have brought about is to be welcomed. And I hope my colleagues in my party, along with the Opposition, will support the Government's stand on this.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, again there is another aspect on which Mr. Chaturanan Mishra and others spoke. Only this morning, my nephew who stays in the USA came here for two days. He is an Electronics Engineer and he is a consultant to the Swedish Government, Canadian Government, etc. I asked him why the industrial sector is sick in Sweden which is supposed to be a socialist country. He said, "Uncle, in Sweden anybody who is a worker gets 97 kronor out of 100, even if he stays at home. So, who will work? They sit at home." Then how can the work ethic of Japan, which my friend, Mr. Ahluwalia was speaking of, come about? Where is that work ethic and where is that mentality? For that purpose, I think this socialist thinking has to be modified to a certain extent. It is very nice of my friend, Mr. Kamal Morarka, to say that not a single worker should be retrenched He has already got a flourishing industry in the building sector and he doesn't lose anything. But Mr. Morarka, in his own stride of coming to this stage, might or might not have retrenched some workers. But retrenchement *per se* is not the criterion. The criterion is to find employment and more employment with the help of new technology and new financial thinking in the market and in the world.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Chatuananji spoke and some of my Communist friends here also spoke. Here, Sir, I am quoting from a letter dated 20th October, 1991 from Caparo to the Prime Minister of India. What does Mr. Jyoti Basu say? The letter says, "Since then the Chief Minister of West Bengal has also visited me here and has said he would like me to visit the Iron and Steel Company of India with a view to looking at it for a possible takeover of that company." Why is

Mr. Jyoti Basu feeling like this? And why are my friends making complaints and grouse here that the Government has changed and the Government has become a slave of the World Bank? Nothing of that kind.

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY: prevents the Government from... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): From your side you have made your points. When he is making his points, please don't interrupt him. You can speak when your turn comes... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. G. KUKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is a copy of the letter which I am quoting. You ask Mr. Jyoti Basu. Why here?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: How does the honourable Minister know that it is authentic?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Honourable Member, not Minister... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUUDAS DAS GUPTA: Mr. Chairperson, Sir, let us have a debate on ideological, political, basis without trying to run down a person or a party or an ideology. Let us objectively discuss it. What is this? ... (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Kulkarniji is a very senior person. He knows.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: No, no. what is there in senior or junior? In my own right I quote from a document for which I vouch. This is a letter...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: The document is correct but how do we know that the contents are correct? That person might have written it but how do we know... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): He is making his point. You can speak when your turn comes... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, when ever an issue hurts a political party and the leaders of the party, they blame the Congress. The Congress Party, whatever it is, is adopting policies in the interest of the people and in the interest of the workers.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Amen! Amen!

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is not the monopoly of the leftist parties to do that. Mr. Vice-Chairman, many suggestinos were made. With due respect to my colleagues in my party, I would say this. There are sick industries. About the textile industry, I know myself. About the sugar industry, I know myself. We are employing 10,000 employees in the co-operative sector in the sugar or the textile industry. We are co-operating with the workers. But, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I request, when you are trying to find out a solution, even the social laws have to be gone into. I gave an example when Mr. Dube was there as Labour Minister. Previously, Mr. Sangma was the Labour Minister. The ESI Scheme itself has increased the absenteeism among the workers up to 15 per cent. In the co-operative spinning mill sector in which we are working, out of 365 days, for 265 days is the maximum presence. There is a collusion between the worker and the doctor who gives to the worker a certificate for absence. Who pays the money? The money is paid by the people. We people pay the money because of their corruption.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : What about income-tax default and excise-duty default? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Let him speak.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Such corrections have to been done.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, about the BIFR, Chaturananji quoted some figure. Mr. Kamal Morarka gave a certificate to Mr. Ganpathi of being a tough Chairman. What I want is that when you are adopting some exit policy type of arangement for inefficient workers or inefficient management, *per se* the management should be penalised to the extent of jailing them

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

for avoiding taxes. Whatever my friends want, I am one with them.

But, at the same time, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the BIFR has no teeth. It is not a legal body. It is a body, but it has no teeth. I find that 147 cases were decided. All the managements and owners have gone to the High Court. Which High Court? Out of them, 60 per cent went to the Calcutta High Court. They have been given stay orders. Why स्टैम्पिंग मशीन की तरह से स्टे आर्डर्ज देते हैं। (*Time bell rings*) I am concluding.

If you are giving authority to the BIFR to decide the cases, bring in professional expertise in the BIFR. That is very necessary. A friend of mine talked about the COPU. I was a Member of the COPU. The COPU is of no use. It has no expertise at all. Political approach is there. But that can come before Parlia- also. But expertise and professionalism in the BIFR is called for. Otherwise, the cause you are putting before the BIFR will not receive justice.

Another aspect we have to see. Once for all show the courage. Somebody said here that all thsee improvements can be done, and the management and the industrialists should be responsible for implementation of all the laws, tax laws or whatever they are, with the threat of going to jail.

The workers also must be responsible for the production. Where is the linkaget between production and wages? In a co-operative textile mill, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are paying betweei Rs. 75 and Rs. 87 per day to the worker, and he attends for 265 days in a year. They are also our frends. (*Time bell rings*) Concluding.

I enquired from them. They say, "That this much money is enough, Sir. We live in villages. We don't want more money." So, this type of approach will not do. There should be linked between wages and production. Unless you do that, this cannot be done. Japan cannot be recreated in India. Germany cannot be recraetod in India for many other reasnos. Our culture is different. Our problems are different. But, what I want to say is that our friends on both the sides should look to the world. They should see where the world is going. They should see how technology has brought about a miracle there. Some of my friends talked of modernisation. Do they know that modern textile machinery in this country is not available immediately. The delivery period is five years.

So what modernisation can you talk of? You talk of the NTC mills. NTC is not a maternity ward. For heaven's sake scrap it. Pay the workers off and ask them to start something new. In Bombay, modernisation was tried and many workers were thrown out. But the problem is that the workers, who were thrown out, did not get alternative employment. So, if money is paid to them they will start their own powerlooms in their villages they come from. In Bombay, there are very few workers coming from the Bombay city itself. They are either Maharashtra of from Bihar, U.P., Kerala or Karnataka. Therefore, some pragmatic approach has to be adopted. Whatever changes you want to bring about do it and ensure that the results are quick. We can't wait for a long time. Our system should have teeth and a legal base so that they can get justice.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: This matter of public enterprises is being discussed in this House for the last three or four hours. This matter has been discussed more outside this House for the last six months or more. Everyday in the media and in the industrial circles and at various levels of Government the viability of the public sector is being discussed etxtensively. My friend, Mr. Morarka, adn others referred to the unfortunate statement of the Finance Minister in Bangkok. The financial and economic policies pursued by this Government since it came to power and the random reflections made by the Finance Minister off and on at various places, both inside and outside the country, is creating a sort of

confusion in the minds of the people that this Government is seriously thinking in terms of privatising the entire public sector enterprise system. In spite of the assurances given by the Government, the people are not believing that this Government will try to do something to improve the performance of the public sector. My friends on the other side, particularly Mr. Jagesh Desai and Mr. Thakur, came out with a vociferous defence of the public sector undertakings. My submission is whatever the Congress (I) MPs in the House or in that House say, it does not carry any weight with the Government. I have been hearing them for the last five and a half months. Their opinions never carried any weight with the Government, particularly this Government. They have been saying they are against this policy or that policy. For example, they opposed the devaluation. They opposed the policy of liberalisation in financial management. They are opposing most of the financial legislations that have been brought about in this House by the Government. But nothing has happened. The Finance Minister is going on in his own way. Now they are identifying sick units to close down. My specific question to the Government is : Will they stop at that point? Will they confine themselves to closing of sick units or are they going to undertake a complete review of the public sector units? Unless they give that type of assurance here, nobody in the country is prepared to believe whatever the Government says.

As many of my friends pointed out, the public sector is mostly dominant in setors like fuel, metals, nitrogenous fertilizers, communication equipment, etc..etc. The public sector is mainly designed to cater to the needs of the social realities, to provide an infrastructure and for economic takeoff and for industrial take-off. So far as the public enterprices in this country and in most of the advanced countries are concerned, they are under the public sector.

According to the World Bank report of 1987, the share of the public ownership was more than 50 per cent in advanced countries like France, Italy, Sweden, Portugal and Austria. Even in some of the developing countries like Brazil, Pakistan and Ghana the share of the public sector in these sectors is more than 50 per cent. If the Government is really thinking in terms of closing down chronically sick units, then, to some extent that is okay. But are they going to review the entire spectrum of the public sector units? Why I am suspecting is because the shadow of the World Bank, the shadow of the International Monetary Fund, the shadow of the international financial institutions is looming large on the Government. We do not know at what stage the Government is going to succumb to the pressure of these internaional financial institutions. Therefore, my primary question is, whether the Government is thinking in terms of reviewing the entire gamut of the public sector in this country.

Sir, there is another thing. If the Government is trying to get rid of public sector the alternative is to give it away to the private sector. The ownership will be transferred to the private sector. What is the status of the private sector in this country? The private sector is also thriving on the assistance supplied by the public financial institutions or from the capital market. For example in 1989-90 the total investment in the private sector is about Rs. 15,585 crores. Out of this the equity participation by the enterpreneurs is only Rs. 1200 crores. The remaining amount they get either from the capital market or from the financial institutions. The loans disbursed by the financial institutions was Rs. 9341 crores to non Government companies. The money raised by the private corporate sector out of the internal resources is very, very small, while the resources raised from the capital market and the assistance from the financial institutions is very heavy. If this is the case, are there any private managements who can come forward to take up public sector units and manage them? If you want to give it to the private sector, you will have to persuade the banks again to provide them loans, persuade the financial institu-

[Shri Mentay Padmanabham]

tions to provide them capital assistance. Allow them to borrow from the capital market. So, the transferring of ownership from the public sector to the private sector is out of question. It is damn silly if the Government is thinking in these terms.

Another thing is, these 89 or 59 industries have been sick for the last so many years, for the last two decades, even more than that. But why should the Government now suddenly woke up to this sickness? Some of the budgetary considerations, constraints imposed by the IMF conditionalities, appear to be the main reason. I am not going into the other details. But I would like to say this. One conditionality of the IMF is that the Government of India should bring down the budgetary deficit to a reasonable level, from 8.5 per cent to 6.4 per cent or something like that. Where can the Government economise? The major items of expenditure of the Government have been, for all these years, the about Rs. 20,000 crores on defence and the about Rs. 20,000 crores on interest payments and debt-servicing. Defence expenditure is a holy cow. No Government is prepared to touch it. Therefore they will keep the defence expenditure as it is. It may marginally increase. Coming to debt-servicing, the Government of India, particularly the Finance Ministry, is totally committed to keep and maintain the credibility of this country in the international market. So, they do not dare either ask for moratorium or for rescheduling the debt-servicing. Another item which is a major item in the budget is the subsidies given to various sectors. The subsidies given to agriculture have been cut down drastically and the budgetary support the Government has been giving, for all these years, to sick units are again a major problem. So, that is the reason why the Government now suddenly wakes up to close down all the sick units so that they can avoid budgetary support to the public sector units. Sir, it is here that the IMF or the World Bank conditionalities come to play a role in the economic structure of this country. Now I would like to ask the Government why they should not think in terms of reforming the public sector to improve their performance.

[The Vice-Chairman (Dr. Nagen Saikia) in the Chair]

Sir, somebody referred to the public sector units in States. I myself was the Chairman of a public sector undertaking at the State level for about three years. I know how the public sector is working there. In Andhra Pradesh, there are about 200 public sector units. There is a public sector unit for tailoring; there is a public sector unit for bread-making. There is tremendous duplication there. For example, in the field of textiles, there are four corporations. There is one Textile Development Corporation; there is another on a cooperative body, the Andhra Pradesh Weavers Consumer Cooperative apex body; another is Handicrafts Corporation; and yet aonther is Garments Corporation. Like this, there is lot of duplication. This is also the case in Central Public Sector. Why should the Government not propose or bring out a comprehensive plan to reorganise the various corporations, various public enterprises, to amalgamate them into one unit, one viable enterprise? This has not been done in spite of a number of suggestions. A number of committees have gone into this matter. Not only now, even in 1950s, Paul Apple by was invited here. He made some recommenadtions. But the recommendations were not implemented. There is aonther committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Can you conclude now, Mr. Padmanabham?

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Just one minute, Sir.

The Economic Reforms Commission under L. K. Jha made some very good recommendations. The Government did not try to implement them and there is aonther Administrative Reforms Committee which made some suggestion. The Ranian Gupta Committee made some

suggestions. Many packages of suggestions have been made by various agencies. But none of them have been implemented. And the sickness is allowed to grow like this. Who is at fault? My impression is that excessive bureaucratisatioo of the public sector is one of the reasons for the sickness of the public sector today. Unless we debureaucratise it, we cannot achieve our goal, We have heard about the Russian experience. What happened in Russia? Because of the excessive bureaucratisation, all the industrial productivity became stagnant. The same thing is happening here but in a minor scale. I was the Chairman of a Public Sector Undertaking. My M.D. used to stay in the corporate office only for two hours. In the remaining time, he used to go to the Secretariat and spend all the time with the concrened Ministry. Therefore, what I suggest is that the Government should come forward with a package of reforms to make the public sector viable, so as to make the sick public sector units workable and improve their performance. Thank you.

श्री छोट भाई पटेल (गुजरात) : वाइस चेयरमैन सर, हमारे देश के कल्चर, नेचर और आवश्यकता को मद्देनजर रखकर हमने, हमारे देश ने मिक्स्ड इकॉनमी एडाप्ट की है और इस मिक्स्ड इकॉनमी में हम सबका स्वागत करते हैं, चाहे प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर हो, चाहे कारपोरेट सैक्टर हो, मगर हमारी जो आशा थी, हमारा जो मकसद था, हमारा जो लक्ष्य था वह पब्लिक सैक्टर से हमें संतुष्ट नहीं कर पाया है. यह सही बात है। हमारे देश ने जो कांसेप्ट स्वीकार किया है, वह सोशिलिज्म का है इसलिए प्राइवेट सैक्टर की बजाए पब्लिक सैक्टर का वेटेज कुछ ज्यादा है। सर, मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारा देश विलेज ओरिएंटिड इकॉनमी पर निर्भर है।

It was the driam of Mahatma Gandhi to wipe out the tears from the eyes of each and every individual of the nation.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू की दूरदृष्टि की वजह से हमारे देश ने पब्लिक सेक्टर का भी स्वागत किया, सबका स्वागत किया और सबकी शक्ति को सम्मिलित करके हमारे देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए जो इकॉनमी में यह कांसेप्ट रखा गया, मुझे लगता है कि यह सही कांसेप्ट है। मगर अब तो यह माहौल बन रहा है प्राइवेटाइजेशन का, यह हवा जम रही है और जमाई जा रही है, इससे मैं थोड़ा चिंतित हूं।

सर, मैं अगस्त, 1991 के सरकारी उपक्रम का पन्ना नम्बर 4 पर से एक बात इस सदन में कहना चाहूंगा। इसमें कहा गया है कि "एसोसिएटिड चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज के अध्यक्ष ने तीन बातें कही हैं। एक, हमारे देश के सामने उपस्थित आर्थिक समस्याएं और नयी सरकार के समक्ष उपस्थित चुनौतिया विषय पर यूनाइटेड न्यूज के वार्षिक में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों का स्वामित्व धीरे-धीरे सरकार से लेकर निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपा जाए। दूसरी बात कही गई है कि उपक्रम की स्थापना से संबंधित सभी नियंत्रण, उनकी क्षमता और स्थापना-स्थल के चयन के लिए उद्योगों को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जाने के लिए डाले जाने वाले दबाव को समाप्त किया जाए।" सर, मुझे लगता है कि हमारे देश में जो पब्लिक के हाथों में, सरकार के हाथों में जो रिस्पांसिब्लिटी है, इस पर आशंका पैदा की जा रही है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर, मानते हैं कि सरकार के पास, प्रजा के प्रतिनिधि के पास यह अंडरटेकिंग्स में जो मेनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स हैं, जो मेनेजमेंट है वह सक्षम नहीं है। अभी हमने जो नयी अर्थ-नीति बनायी है, जो औद्योगिक नीति बनायी है, हमारी इकोनोमी को टोन-अप करने के लिये जो हमारी नयी नीति है उससे मुझे संदेह लगता है। इसलिये में ऑनेरेबिल मिनिस्टर्स, जो दोनों यहां बैठे हैं, यंग हैं, एनर्जेटिक हैं, जो देश के लिये काफी परिश्रम उठा रहे हैं और एक सराहनीय प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, मैं दोनों मिनिस्टर्स से पूछना चाहूंगा, whether we are drifting away from the socialist pattern, socialist Path? Whether the poli-

[श्री छोटू भाई पटेल]

cies, reforms, having deep impact on our economic structure have been imposed or implemented under pressure from the IMF, the World Bank or the USA? The industrial production has gone down first six months. Unemployment will increase. The gap between the rich and the poor will be widened. Are the policy precriptions and adopted by the Government to encourage the multinationals?... (*Interruption*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : Please conclude, Mr. Patel.

SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL: Sir, I am concluding within two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Don't take two or three minutes. I can't permit you any more time. Please conclude.

श्री छोटू भाई पटेल : मेरा संदेह है। इस संदेह, आशंका का उत्तर मैं आपके पास से चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यह एक गरीब देश है। इस गरीब देश में 85 करोड़ जो लोग हैं, जिनके हाथों को हमें काम देना है, तो काम के लिये पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा देने के लिये अभी आपने डिस-इन्वेस्टमेंट की जो पौलिसी अपनायी है, वह ठीक है। मगर मुझे लगता है कि बाद में कई सालों के बाद वह भी जो म्यूचल फंड में फाइनेंसियल इंस्टीट्यूशन को 20 प्रतिशत दे रहे हैं, वह प्राईवेट सैक्टर में बादमें जायेगा कई सालों के बाद, यह मेरी आशंका है।—(**समय की घंटी**) मगर अब तक यही समय है, डिस-इन्वेस्टमेंट की जो पौलिसी है वह अभी अप्रोप्रिएट लगती है। हमारे देश में पब्लिक सैक्टर की संख्या 244 है। इसमें जो मुनाफा कर रहे हैं वह 130 हैं। मगर हमारी जो सिक यूनिट हैं वह 50 और ब्रेक ईवन में 64 हैं। तो मुझे लगता है, सर, तो इसमें जो वर्कर्स हैं—98 में 8 लाख वर्कर्स हैं और जो 50 सिक यूनिट हैं उसमें चार हजार वर्कर्स हैं। इन वर्कर्स के बारे में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो ट्राईपार्टी कमैटी कंस्टीट्यूट की है उसको मद्देनजर रखकर कमैटी को सुनकर और गरीबों की दृष्टि से यह कमैटी डिसिजन ले और यह बी.आई.एफ.आर. के सामने रखें और बाद में गवर्नमेंट फाइनल स्टेप ले, ऐसी मेरी मंशा है। दूसरी बात, यही है कि....(**व्यवधान**)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya. ... (*Interruption*)...Now I I have called the next speaker. If you don't conclude, nothing will go on record...

SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL: Sir, please give me one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): I can't give you one minute. The Congress Party does not have any more time. You are running on grace time. You please conclude now.

श्री छोटू भाई पटेल : वर्कर्स का जो पार्टीसिपेशन है और मैनेजमेंट को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये इसमें डिस्सिलन लाने के लिये, आफिसर्स की रेस्पोंसीबिलिटी फिक्स करने के लिये यह सभी मेजरमेंट जो हम लेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह वही रेमेडी है और इन्हें करने के बारे में हमें आगे सोचना चाहिये। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya. You have got only four minutes.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): This is ifragmented time, Sir. Anyway, the point that was raised earlier is this. The Finance Minister who seems to be a new Messiah in our country in his statement at Bangkok to the joint meeting of the IMF and the World Bank said that all the sick public sector units would be closed down. Since then I had occasion to write to the Prime Minister on this issue, but our record-holder Prime Minister is setting up a record of sorts, perhaps, replying to Members' letters. In my tenure he is the sixth Prime Minister I have come along and the only Prime Minister who doesn't reply even to the letters from M.Bs. on vital issues. Anyway, the theme which has been broached here—I do not know whether though this discussion or otherwise, we may come to

any conclusion—is the working of the public sector. Public sector enterprises have, according to these documents, an investment of about one lakh crores of rupees. Mr. Viren Shah quoted a figure of four lakh crores of rupees. I don't know from which source. Any way, there is no doubt that our public setcor undertakings have a large investment and there is no commensurate return perhaps if you take the range of profit to this and that. But the question is not just profitability. Even in capitalism, if you take into account Keynesian economy, the question of full employment comes. Now, a culture has developed to visit on the heads of the workers all the ailments of public sector enterprises. Bad management, irregular supply of caiptal, outmoded machinery, etc., none of wihch is within the control of the workers as is sought to be made out and which is sought to be denied. Mr. Kulkarni blamed the workers from his experience in cooperative societies. He talked of Calcutta High Court also in connection with delay in work. If this approach is taken, I don't where this country will be led to. A point was raised by me earlier that in the so-called new indsutrial policy and new economic policy the present Government of India is not sure wherefrom the improvement of our economy would come and more industrialisation of our country would come. from the proposal to do away with the sick industries, having a loan from the World Bank or much of a grant from the World Bank for that purpose, the talk of a golden handshake and the talk of exit policy, it seems that they are out to declare a war on the workers. Let them try hard to remove that impression among the people at large in the country. Fear is being created because of the stupendous loan from the IMF and the World Bank together with the oustanding loans. All our resources will be spent in this way over the servicing of the loans alone. It was 20 per cent before the present spate of loans. What it will come to, it is not killing of public sector industry and no spate of loans and, on the other side, the killing of public sector indsutry and no indigenous programme for industrialisation from within the country, save and except the invitation to the multinationals and NRIs. So, this is the total picture into which the country has been pushed after this Government came to power. It is a very honest opinion on my part. Perhaps, earlier also the policy of the Congress was not laudable to us and was not acceptable to us. But this sort of an effort to sell out the country is unprecedented. Therefore, it is not just a question of 98 sick industries and 131 profitmaking industries. The question is that huge resources should not be allowed to be frittered away. These industries should be kept up, their employment potential should be kept up and, at the same time, their efficiency should be increased. They should be made to increase their production. Without doing that the Government is thinking of doing away with them or privatisation or closure. These are the alternatives which have been given. The profit-making undertaking or unit is also not earning enough profit and who knows because of the policy lapse, because of the management lapse and because of the machinery failure, in which position it will land us within a short time. Therefore, our efforts should be to pull them out, to guarantee employment, to improve production, to improve workers' condition and to serve the country at large.

7 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Dr. Ratnakar Pandey. Mr. Pandey, I shall give you five minutes.

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Sir, seven minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : Please listen. I shall give you five minutes. After the completion of four minutes, I will give the first bell. Then after one minute I shall give the second bell. If you will go on speaking after the second bell, that will not go on record.

डा० रामाकर पाण्डय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अनुगहीत हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं विस्तार में न जाकर बहुत ही संक्षेप में अपनी बात 5 मिनट के अंदर रखने का प्रयास करूंगा।

[डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय]

श्रीमान्, यह सिक यूनिट की समस्या सारी दुनिया में है। चीन में 90 प्रतिशत सरकारी यूनिटें बीमार हैं। इसको कैसे सुलझाया जाए, वहां भी यह समस्या है। डिकनेस की समस्या से हम कैसे निपटें, इसके लिए उद्योगों में जो अपेक्षित योजना तक पहुंचने की शक्ति है उसका हमें प्रयोग करना होगा। मेरे मतलब है मार्डन्स मार्डन तकनीकों को अपनाना होगा। टूटी फूटी जर्जर मशीनों का युग बीत गया है। अधिक से अधिक अप टु डेट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्रों का हमको प्रयोग करना होगा। इसके साथ ही हम कैसे आत्मनिर्भर बनें, इसकी तरफ भी हमें सोचना होगा।

श्रीमान्, पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगभग 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बीमार तथा घाटे में चलने वाले उद्योगों को भी एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई। इसे सुधारने के दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं। या तो विदेशों से ऋण लिया जाए। यह कोई सोचता है कि विदेशों से कर्जा लेकर हम हर साल उसका घाटा पूरा करना है तो इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि देशी बाजार से ऋण लिया जाए। 1980 में हमने यह रास्ता भी अजमाया था। पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगभग 45 प्रतिशत पूंजी लगी है लेकिन राष्ट्रीय बजट में पब्लिक सेक्टर का अंश मात्र 8 प्रतिशत है। 45 प्रतिशत हम लगाते हैं और 8 प्रतिशत पाते हैं तो कब तक यह चलता रहेगा, इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। अधिक से अधिक कर्जा लेकर पब्लिक सेक्टर को किस प्रकार से फिर से जिन्दा किया जाए, यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या सरकार के सामने है। जब पब्लिक सेक्टर से लाभ नहीं हो रहा है तो कब तक हम उनके घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए कर्जा लेते रहेंगे, यह भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, पब्लिक सेक्टर की रुग्णता को दूर करने के लिए जो बिल लाया गया है उसमें बी.आई.एफ.आर.--बोर्ड आफ़ इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस रिकंस्ट्रक्शन--जिसमें 15 मेंबर हैं, उसको अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह इस बात को देखें। उसमें ट्रेड यूनियन का भी प्रतिनिधित्व है। ट्रेड यूनियन के नेता ए.डी. भोंसले भी इसके सदस्य हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि यह पूंजीपतियों को सरकार अपने नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए करती है, सही नहीं है। बी.आइ.एफ़.आर. जब भी कोई निर्णय लेती है तो उसको लेने के पहले सभी समाचारपत्रों में उसकी सार्वजनिक सूचना प्रकाशित होती है। सारे देश की जनता का उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व होता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर संबंधी मामलों में भी किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने में बी.आइ.एफ़.आर. को सामान्यतः 9 महीने से 2 वर्ष का समय लगता है। इसमें जल्दबाजी में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता है। उसके लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं की सहायता से एक नेशनल रिन्युअल फ़ंड बना रही है कि इसमें 200 करोड़ रुपया रखा जाए। इसमें प्रावधान है कि कर्मचारियों को पुनःप्रशिक्षित करना होगा, उनको पुर्ननियुक्त करना होगा। ऐसे एक नेशनल रिन्युअल फ़ंड का निर्धारण हो जाने से वह इस काम में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाए गा। यह देखने की बात है कि प्रत्येक यूनिट के बारे में गुण-दोषों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। यही इस बिल का उद्देश्य है। एक-दो प्वाइंट आपके आदेश से कहना चाहूंगा। हमारा सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम जहां बहुत सी चीजों में आत्मनिर्भर है वहीं जो लेबर ट्रबल पु, इंकलाब जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगा कर सलाल झंडा गाड़ कर हमारी सारी प्रोडेक्शन को रोक दिया जाता है अगर प्रोडेक्शन को बढ़ाना है तो एक बार कुर्सी का मोह छोड़ कर कम से कम पांच साल के लिए कोई भी अनरेस्ट लेबर न हो, इस देश में यह चीज अगर आपकी सरकार कर ले तो आपका बहुत कुछ काज बन सकता है। नेहरू जी ने स्पष्ट कहा था कि जो हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर है उसको बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी प्रतिस्पर्धा बड़े, दुनिया की मार्किट में लाभ हो। प्रौद्योगिक प्रबन्ध और वित्तीय गतिवाद को केन्द्र बिन्दु के रूप में कम करने

के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए जो संकल्प और संसाधन हम जुटाते हैं उन्हें बचाया जाये जिससे लाभ-प्रद रूप में काम करके राष्ट्रहित का सृजन हो सके। इसके अलावा जो क्षमता हमारी पुरानी हो गई है, चली आ रही हमारी पुरानी काम करने की क्षमता समाप्त हो गई थी, सरकारी क्षेत्र का विस्तृत पुनर्गठन करने की योजना नेहरू जी के समय में तैयार हुई थी। विकास को पुनर्प्रतिष्ठित करने का उनका उद्देश्य था, इस स्वरूप को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिए नेहरू जी ने काम शुरू किया था। **(समय की घंटी)** अगर आपकी कृपा हो तो एक मिनट और लेकर यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादकता के साथ वेतन जोड़िये आप। जो मजदूर ठीक से काम नहीं करते ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म चलाते हैं बैठ करके, उनको निकाल बाहर करिये अगर हिम्मत है आप में। जो मजदूर अपना खून पसीना एक करके उत्पादकता बढ़ाते हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक पुरस्कृत करें। आस्ट्रेलिया में 16 टन कोल एक मजदूर निकालता है। हमारे यहां आधा टन भी एक मजदूर नहीं निकालता है। दुनिया का मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं हम। कोरिया में दस लाख टन स्टील बनाया जाता है जिसे 45 हजार मजदूर बनाते हैं। आपके यहां 17 लाख लोग मिलकर भी एक लाख टन का उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं। वहां वर्ल्ड बैंक में खड़े होंगे मे आप वोट के लिए लोगों को खुश करने के लिए जो काम करते हैं उनको आप को बंद करना पड़ेगा। 4,684 जो इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स हैं वे सिक हैं और 95 लार्ज स्केल की हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल सिकनैस से बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है। इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ पर फर्क पड़ा है। सिक इंडस्ट्री होने के कई कारण हैं। रामे-टीरियल और एनर्जी की कमी, कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम गड़बड होना, कानून व्यवस्था बिगड़ना। इसको सुधारने के लिए मैनेजमेंट और कर्मचारियों में तालमेल होना चाहिए। श्रमिकों को वांछित और आवश्यक मदद दें। उन पर दमन न हो, यह मैं चाहता हूं। अंत में यह कहूंगा कि पिछली दो-दो सरकार ने प्राइवेटाइजेशन की नीति को अपनाया। उस नीति के तहत अगर मंत्री महोदय आपकी सरकार में थोड़ी बहुत राजीव गांधी के प्रति निष्ठा है, उनके कामिटमेंट के प्रति आप समर्पित हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रदेश के हों या देश के हों जो कारखानें एक-एक, दो-दो करोड़ में डाला सीमेंट, स्कूटर इंडिया लिमिटेड और दूसरे कारखाने प्राइवेट को बेचे गये उन सब की जांच कराइये और जनता के बीच में सच्चाई लाइये। करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति चली गई है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : I have already given my ruling. If you go on speaking, it will not be recorded. Noting is going on record... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHIS SEN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA) : None of the interruptions will go on record. Mr. Sen, please sit down. Mrs. Bijoya Chakravarty, you may speak.

**SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): Hon'ble Vice-Chairman, Sir, about 35 years ago when the Public Sector Undertakings were first introduced in the country they gave the promise of a colourful dream. But, unfortunately, today that has turned only into a nightamare. Sir, Public Sector Undertakings are treated as their personal property by some who want to squeeze them for their personal benefit. That is why, perhaps, today we see the complete destruction of the Public Sector Undertakings which results in the failure of the country's economy.

The main purpose for establishing the public sector undertakings was to mobilise the internal resources for the economic development of the country. It was to help in creating an industrial infrastructure. The idea was to form different industrial institutions along with private sector to have proper distributions bution of the resources, Secondly, the public sector undertakings were also to

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the original speech delivered in Assamese.

[Shrimati Bijoya Chakravorty]

supply essential commodities to the people at a reasonable price. Moreover, the purpose was also to provide job opportunities to the people. However, in the last three decades crores of rupees have been invested in the P.S.Us., but due to the lack of proper political motivation of original dreams of the planners have been shattered. Unfortunately, most of the PSUs have become sick.

Our country is a Welfare country. If we follow the capitalist countries and keep the PSUs in the background then there will be no difference between us and the capitalists. The poor people of the country will forever remain oppressed. They will become the scapegoats of the wrong policies of the government. The closure of the PSUs will push the people further towards oppression.

Particularly, I think, there is a wrong policy involved in some industries being declared sick and referred to the BIFR. As a result of this some industries may be referred to the BIFR and put in the cold storage for some time as sick industries and then may be liquidated in the course of time after a few years. This is absolutely a wrong policy. If it happens in a country that follows the policy of welfare state, then, I think, the people of Mahatma Gandhi's India will never prosper.

Public Sector Undertakings were never contemplated as profit-making units at the time of introduction. But this does not mean that all the PSUs should run in losses. We, however, see that except OIL most of the PSUs are incurring losses. Since the last 15 years the PSUs are incurring losses upto Rs. 600 crores per annum. Only OIL makes some profit.

If we analyse carefully, in OIL also, particularly in transit, there are losses to the tune of Rs. 100 crores per annum. After incurring so much loss how do they show profit in their balance sheet? May be it is shown as a profit making inlustry. But, I hope, the hon'ble Industry Minister will certainly notice this and make up the losses from the OIL Sector as well and make it a fully profit-making unit.

I would like to point out here tha some industries prosper as private secto units. But as public sector they incu losses. As an example I would refer tc the Jute Industry. A Jute industrialis confided to me that he can build a golder wall around his unit from the profits o his production after two years. But the public sector Jute industries are always running in losses. Similarly, in the case of tea industry we see that the private owners of tea gardens I am talkinf firs. But the tea gardens I am talkinf about Assam only—own by the govern ment area always incurring losses upto crores of rupees . Same is the case with ship building industry. The government hires lots of foreign ships paying crores of rupees. But, I think, if our local companies are modernised-rejuvenated then they may also be converted into profit making companies. (*Time bell rings*)

The bell tells for everybody, but may I request that it should not ring for me? Because I will complete in two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Complete your speech in one minute.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to tell that due to wrong management the PSUs are runing in losses. If the officers in he management of these sick PSUs—particularly in those industries where in spite of having a proper infrastructure they are incurring losses—will be held esponsible, retrenched, or demoted, or their allowances stopped, then, I think, they will start working responsibly and might show profits.

The most important thing is to identify the reasons behind the losses. Its a riddle for me why the government is not able to identify them. I am sure once the defects are known the government will get all the chances to rectify them.

A cursory galance at these undertakings exposes utter mismanagement; collosalwaste, gross negligence, rampant, corruption, nepotism and political influence as the reasons for the huge losses. If these

launae are removed the PCUs are also likely to make profits like this private sector units.

Let me make one more point here. Under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1991 if the goverment is going to identify some PSUs as sick and liquidate them, that will result in the retrenchment of thousands of hardworking workers from their jobs. This will further aggravate the unemployment problem. Crores of unemployed youths are already sitting idle. Therefore, instead of this liquidation policy new management policies with advanced techniques should be employed to train the labourers. It will not only make them more efficient but will also be benefiriary in running the PSUs sulues-sfully. Then there will be no question of retrenchment.

Sir, I want to assert that it is easy to liquidate, but it is very difficult to form. I request the hon'ble Minister to take some positive action to activate the PSUs. Thank you.

श्री शांति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपको याद होगा कि एक वक्त था जब आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने पब्लिक सेक्टर को, फ़ौलाद के कारखानों को, इंजीनियरिंग के कारखानों को और इसी तरह के जो और पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने थे, उनको आधुनिक भारत के आधुनिक मंदिरों का नाम दिया था। यह बहुत दिनों की बात नहीं है, यह माननीय, आपको याद होगा। माननीय, आज पंडित जी हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, लेकिन भारत के लोग हमेशा इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे, याद रखेंगे कि भारत के विकास में, जो आज भारत बना हुआ है, इसके लिये पंडित जी ने देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर की नींव डाली थी। देश के विकास में और देश को इसकी मंजिल पर पहुंचाने में इस पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्रमुख भूमिका रही है। इसमें प्राइवेट उद्योगों की कोई भूमिका नहीं है, यह बात तो मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन पंडित जी ने मिक्स्ड एकानामी के जरिये भारत को एक नया देश बनाने की कोशिश की और इसमें वे कामयाब रहे। माननीय, इतिहास आज इस बात का गवाह है कि जब पंडित जी ने पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात कही, व्यापार को बढ़ाने की बात कही, फ़र्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन इनके द्वारा करने की बात कही, तेल इस क्षेत्र में निकालने की बात कही, कोयला निकालने की बात कही तो पूंजीवादी देशों ने यह कहा कि भारत की जमीन में तेल नहीं है, ऊर्जा नहीं है, गैस नहीं है, लोहा नहीं है, इसलिये भारत केवल कच्चा माल तैयार करे, खेती करे और बाकी माल जो यूरोपीय देशों के कारखानों में बनता है उसकी सप्लाई भारत में होती रहे। पंडित जी ने पूंजीवादी देशों की इस योजना को ठुकरा दिया और तब जाकर पब्लिक सेक्टर की नींव पड़ी। मैं आपके सामने कोई लम्बे चौड़े आंकड़ नहीं रखना चाहता हूं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज यह बड़ी बहस चल पड़ी है कि आई.एम.एफ के लोग वर्ल्ड बैंक ए.डी.बी. और जितने भी वित्तीय, संस्थाएं दुनियां में काम कर रही हैं इसका प्रोपेगंडा कर रही है कि सोवियत यूनियन के विघटन के बाद अब दुनियां में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उसमें समाजवाद समाप्त हो गया है, वह एक बदनाम चीज है उसको ठोकर मार और उद्योगों का प्राइवेटाइज़ेशन करो, मल्टीनेशनल्ज़ को विकासशील देश में लगाओ तब उन आगे विकास करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि पुरानी ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी बना कर के बड़ी बड़ी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियां देश में आ गई हैं, इनसे आप चौकस रहिये। मुझे यह आशा है कि हमारी सरकार इनसे चौकस है। पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो कारखाने बीमार पड़ते हैं तो यह कोई अननेचुरल बात नहीं है। कारखाने पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी बीमार पड़ सकते हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी बीमार होते हैं। यह आप जानते हैं कि उनका इलाज भी किया जाता है। अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर की कोई इकाई बिलकुल आपके काबू से बाहर हो गई है या इतनी बीमार हो गई है कि आपका बजट भी खा

[श्री शांती त्यागी]

गई है तो मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इसको बन्द कर दिया जाए। हां अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगपति इसको सुना चाहें तो बेशक उनको दे दीजिये। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। अंत में मैं सिर्फ दो एक बातें अवश्य कहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि इन कारखानों में काम करने वाले लाखों श्रमजीवी हैं। जिस पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट को प्राइवेट हाथों में दिया जाए उनमें काम करने वाले श्रमजीवियों को बेरोजगार नहीं बना दिया जाना चाहिए। उनके रोजगार की गारंटी की जानी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्य यूनिट जिनको आप चालू रखना चाहते हैं, उनमें नौकरशाही या ब्यूरोक्रेसी के अन्य यूनिट जिनको आप चालू रखना चाहते हैं, उनमें नौकरशाही या ब्यूरोक्रेसी के कंट्रोल को आप तोड़ें वरन् यहां भी वही हयगा जो सोवियत यूनियन में हुआ है। मैं इन अल्फाज के साथ आपको शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Now, Mr. RAM Awadhesh Singh. Mr. Ram Awadhesh Sing,please listen to me. You speak now and, after the completion of five minutes, I will ring the final bell. If you go on speaking, it will not go on record. So, confine yourself to the time. I have allotted five miuntes to you.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, दो चार मिनट ज्यादा दे देना।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० नगेन्द्र सैकिया) : I shall go by my ruling.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है, इस पर तो बहस **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): You will lose your time.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां अगर जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की आत्मा हयगी तो संसद की आज की बहस से वह बहुत दुखी होगी और कहीं अंसू बहा रही होगी क्योंकि जिस भारत का सपना उन्होंने मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के जरिये देखा था उस सपने का झुठलाने का आज काम यहां हो रहा है। ऐसा मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण इस देश में पैदा किया गया है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बिलकुल निरर्थक है, केवल घाटा लगाने वाला कार्यक्रम है। इस तरह का वातावरण बनाया जो रहा है पूंजीवादी अखबारों के जरिये, पूंजीपतियों के जरिये, जितने अखबार, पत्रकायें हैं, सब रात दिन इसी काम में लगे हुए हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि सरकारी पैसा लगा हुआ है, जनता का पैसा लगा हुआ है पब्लिक सेक्टर मे। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जनता का पैसा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में किसी पूंजीपति का निजी पैसा लगा हुआ है? टिस्को जो कम्पनी है उसमें पौने तीन परसेंट टाटा का शेयर है बाकी पब्लिक फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीटयूशंन का पैसा है। इसी तरह जितने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उद्योग हैं उन सब में बैंकों का पैसा लगा हुआ है, इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज का पैसा लगा हुआ है, तथा पब्लिक फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीटूयशंन का पैसा लगा हुआ है। वह क्या करते हैं। वह उलटा काम करते हैं। वह कम उत्पादन दिखाते हैं, कम आय दिखाते हैं, उत्पाद कर बचाने के लिए, आय कर चुराने के लिए और पब्लिक सेक्टर में अपनी चोरी को छिपाने के लिए ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन दिखाते हैं। लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कम करते हैं और करते भी हैं तो उसको बेच देते हैं। मान्यवर, पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो घाटा लग रहा है वह घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है। घाटा लगता कम है। कुछ यूनिटें ऐसी हैं जिनमें घाटा लगता यगा लेकिन ज्यादा में घाटा नहीं लगता है। मान्यवर, आप विचार करेंगे कोयले में, स्टील में, सीमेंट में घाटा लगने की कोई चीज है। कभी घाचटा नहीं लग सकता है। लेकिन उनमें भी घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है। यह घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है भ्रष्टाचार के चलते। ये जो टाई वाले और खादी वाले हैं, ये जो मंत्रालय में मिलते हैं, यहीं से भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ शुरू होती है और यहां मंत्रालय में,

सेक्रेटेरियेट में बैठकर रचना होती है कि किस अंडरटेकिंग को लूटना है, कितना लूटना है, कितना घाटा दिखाया है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण कोट करना चाहता हूं। सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का चेयरमैन, उसका नाम है *, उसकी इतनी पहुंच है यहां पर कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी उसके खिलाफ सी.बी.आई. जांच के लिए लिखा। यहां उसकी जो कम्पनी है वहां जो माल बेचता है तो तीन सौ बोरे सीमेंट के चढ़ाता था, ट्रक में लोड करता था, दो सौ बोरे लिखता था। घाटा होगा कि नहीं। तीन सौ बोरे बेच दिये और दो सौ बोरे चढ़ाता है। वह अफसर अरेस्ट हो गया। अरेस्ट हो गया लेकिन आप जानते हैं जिसके खिलाफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीडिंग होती है वह सस्पेंड हो जाता है, यह सिविल रूल है, लेकिन डिप्टी मारकेटिंग मैनेजर * सस्पेंड नहीं हुआ है आज की तारीख तक और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एप्रोच किया गया तो उन्होंने लिखा कि सी०बी०आई० को केस दे दें लेकिन उस आदमी ने सी०एम०डी० ने नहीं किया। मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने करप्ट अफसर हैं भारत वेगन के उसने उनको बुलाकर माफिया का एक गैंग खड़ा किया और जो रूल्स हैं कि वह रिलीज करेगी, पिछली कम्पनी क्योंकि * पहले सी०सी०आई० में अफसर थे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): It is not proper to mention any officer's name.

SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH: You can defend him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Your time is also over. You cannot refer to the officials who are not present in the House who cannot defend themselves. You cannot refer to these persons.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इतनी पैरवी होती है और उसके पैरवीकार लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं आपको ग्लेरिंग इक्जाम्पुल देता हूं कि... **(समय की घंटी)** एक कोई मिस्टर * हैं वे विजिलेंस के इंचार्ज थे...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Do not refer to any person who cannot defend himself.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: In this way every corrupt officer will be derended.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: If he writes to me, I will... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): The Minister is ready to look into your allegations if you write to him.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आडिटर जनरल ने यह एक रिपोर्ट लिखी है कि एक कम्पनी सीमेंट की कमीशन हो गयी लेकिन उसकी कमीशन को नहीं दिखा रहा है बल्कि उसका जो पुराना कम्पनी का प्रोडक्शन है उसमें दिखा रहा है। मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूं मान्यवर कि जैसे मिस्टर *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Your time is over.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : ऐसा नहीं है

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): You cannot refer to the name of any person. Name of any person will not go on record. (*Time Bell rings*).

Your time is over.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Do justice to me. Let me complete.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Complete your sentence.

*Not recorded.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं दूसरी एक डिफेंस की बात आपको कह रहा हूं कि यहां एक नयी परम्परा खड़ी हो गयी है कि हम किसी प्रोफेसर पर चार्ज लगायें या सड़क के आदमी पर तो वह डिफेंड करने यहां नहीं आयेगा . . . । लेकिन सरकारी मशीनरी का कोई आदमी होगा, तो उसकी ओर से जवाब देते हैं। यही परंपरा, यही ब्यूटी, और यही सिस्टम पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी का है। लेकिन कहा यह जाता है कि वह अफसर डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता। तब तो आप किसी अफसर पर चार्ज नहीं लगा सकते। What is the privilege of a Member?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): If you have any allegations, you write to the Minister.

श्री पी० के० थूगन : आप लिख कर दे दीजिये। मैं जांच करा लूंगा।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : वही तो हुआ नहीं। आपके पास चिटठी गई, लेकिन आपने जांच नहीं कराई। प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से लिखी चिट्ठी पर भी आपने जांच नहीं करवाई।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKA): Please sit down. Your time is over. Nothing will go on record. I rang the final bell.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : **

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): I cannot permit you. Please take your seat. I have already given my ruling. I cannot go back.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the SICA Amendment Bill was to be discussed here and I was to initiate the discussion on that Bill. Since, it is not being discussed. I am going to take part in the discussion on the Public Sector Undertakings.

Sir, when the new Government took over, they issued their Industrial Policy statement. There was a reference also in that Policy Statement that all the sick public sector undertakings are going to be referred to a body like the BIFR. Now, the SICA is being amended and the sick public sector undertakings are to be referred to it.

Sir, the Government has identified 58 public sector undertakings with a total capital of Rs. 3,000 crores for restructuring. This list also includes 46 public sector undertakings which were taken over by the Government from the private sector. Sir, there are 98 loss-making public sector undertakings. And 83 are operating in the competitive market of which coal is one. Sir, I would like to go on record that when the Coal India came into being in 1975, then 5,99,000 workers were there, and the total production was 79 million tonnes. It was in 1975. And now the Coal India has 391 mines. And the total production is 190 million tonnes. And the number of employees has increased marginally. It is only 6,73,000. So, they cannot say that employment has gone up and the production has gone down. Production has gone up but employment has not gone up accordingly.

Sir, many of our colleagues here have quoted the Constitution, and the Industrial Policy programme has been quoted here. Nehru's name and other names have also been taken. I do not want to go into that and repeat all those things. I would like to just say that if the public sector undertakings are sick, who is responsible for that? The responsibility for their sickness lies with the Government. They have been sick because of the Government's policies. I will just give one exomple, Sir, because there is not much time. I would like to refer to the HEC, the Heavy Engineering Corporation of Ranchi. This Corporation was commissioned in 1956 as a mother plant for all industries. But the Government of India never gave any order to it. It was allowed to die. And now the HEC which employees 20,000 is sick. And every year, I am told that nearly Rs. 200 crores have been lost by this HEC. So, it is the employer, the Government itself which allowed its own public sector undertakings

*Not recorded.

to be sick. So, the Government is responsible.

Sir, there are 15 public sector undertakings which are in the monopoly market such as coal, steel, mines, shipping, transport services like DTC, etc. These account for 35 per cent of employment in the public sector. Now by this amendment, all the sick units will be referred to the BIFR. I would like to quote Mr. Ganapathi, Chairman of BIFR. He had said on 29th June, 1991 that a single agency provided to oversee the rehabilitation of sick industries would initiate the necessary financial package with financial institutions and banks. He also said that large business houses were reluctant to play their appointed role and large business houses never took the responsibility. And my friend, Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh very rightly said about the private sector. Actually, his is not private sector; this is corporate sector.

Somebody said that we are going in for globalisation of economy now and the barrier has come down. It is true that barrier is coming down and it is true that you want to have globalisation of economy. But what will happen after that? We will be a big market for he multinotionals because whatever we export. we mainly export from textile sector, we export tea, we export coffee and also some amount of jute. And these are all agro industries. We do not export anything from our factories or from big industries. We have been importing all these things. India will be a big market for the multi-nationals.

I would like to caution on another point. On this new economic policy, there was recently a seminar in New Delhi. The seminar was organised by ILO and UNDP. It was a tripatite seminar where representatives of the Government of India and also the workers' representatives participated. In that seminar it was deduced that 1 to 3 million persons will be unemployed next year and in the next 2-3 years 4 to 8 million workers will be unemployed. Then the number of people below poverty line will increase to 22 to 25 crores. Now what do we want to achieve? As it is, there are nearly 18 crores of young people who are unemployed or semi-employed. Do we want to add to that number? Do we want to increase the number of people below the poverty line? In this seminar it was also deduced that a large section of workers will also be casualised. You know what casualisation means. They will cease to have any permanent work and they will be just roaming from place to place for a job and they will be employed wherever there is a vacancy. and then they will not enjoy the benefits of a permanent worker. Do we want to create such a situation here?

With these words, I oppose the Bill and I also oppose any kind of privatisation because privatisation does no mean privatisation alone; this is a corporate industrial body; it is a corporate sector. Wherever the units are sick, you must take the workers' representatives and their trade unions into confidence. Workers' representatives must be consulted and in consultation with the representatives of the workers, you should run the industries. If you cannot run the industry, leave it to the workers to run it. If the Government cannot run an industry, let the workers run it because it is their bread, it is their life, and their future is at stake there. They will surely be able to run it. So, I suggest that without going in for privatisation of the industries, you take the workers' representatives into confidence and wherever necessary, hand over the factories to the workers. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): Mr. Maheswarappa, you wanted to speak. I will give you four minutes.

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. I do not want to go into the reasons of sickness of some public sector undertakings. It may be because of the policy, or, it may be because of the bureaucracy, or, it may be due to the workers' strike. I do not want to go into these aspects, which have already been covered by others.

I just want to emphasise one aspect. After the new Industrial Policy was an-

[Shri K. G. Maheswarappa]

nounced, an impression has been created that the Government is interested in closing down the public sector industries, or, in privatising them, or, in deinvesting the equity shares in them. These are the questions which have been debated publicly. Here, I would make a suggestion. If the Government takes a stand to close down the public sector industries, or, if it wants to privatise them, or, if it wants to revive the sick industries, who is decide it? It should not be left to the arbitrtry decision, whether of the Central Government or of the State Government. There should be a proper forum. The functioning of the existing forum has been criticised as being unsatisfactory, of not following the proper criteria. In fact, one of the economists has described it as the Bureau of Funeral Rites for Industry, or something like that.

I would suggest that we should think of having a satisfactory forum, to decide whether a particular unit should be revitalised, or, it should be privatised, or, it should be closed down. There should be a proper forum, which should be acceptable to all; workers, the Government and others. In this connection, I would like to refer to what is happening in Karnataka. In the case of two public sector industries —one called the KIMCO, the Karnataka Industrial Manufacturing Company, and the other called the Mysore Chrome Tanning Company—the State Cabinet took a decision to call for open tenders, to sell these two units to some private hands. They took a decision without even referring it to the BIFR, without considering all the aspects. Sir, the property—lands and other things—in the case of these two factories is worth more than their equity share capital. These are very valuable lands. Many private sector people are eagerly awaiting to capture these two units. That is why I insist on this. When the Central Government, or, the State Government, wants to sell a unit, or, revitlise a unit, or, they want to privatise it, or, disinvest their equiity shares in that unit, it should be left to be decided by a separate forum. It should be left to be decided by a proper forum. It may be a modified BIFR, or, a reconstituted BIFR, or, it may be the COPU. These things should go before such bodies. That is why this Bill has been introduced.

Apart from these two public sector units, which I referred to, there are two other public sector units. One is the Davangere Sugar Company, and the other is the Mahadeswara Textile Factory. In the case of these two units also, the Cabinet took an arbitrary decision. It was a verbatim reproduction of the earlier Resolution. They decided to sell them out.

Therefore, I say that we should decide case by case, whether a particular unit should be closed, or, it should be revitalised, or, it should be liquidated. It should not be left to be decided, arbitrarily, by the Central Government, or, the State Government.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. NAGEN SAIKIA): The discussion is concluded. The Minister will reply tomorrow, at a time adjusted conveniently. We now adjourn and we will meet again tomorrow, at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past seven of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Friday, the 20th December, 1991.